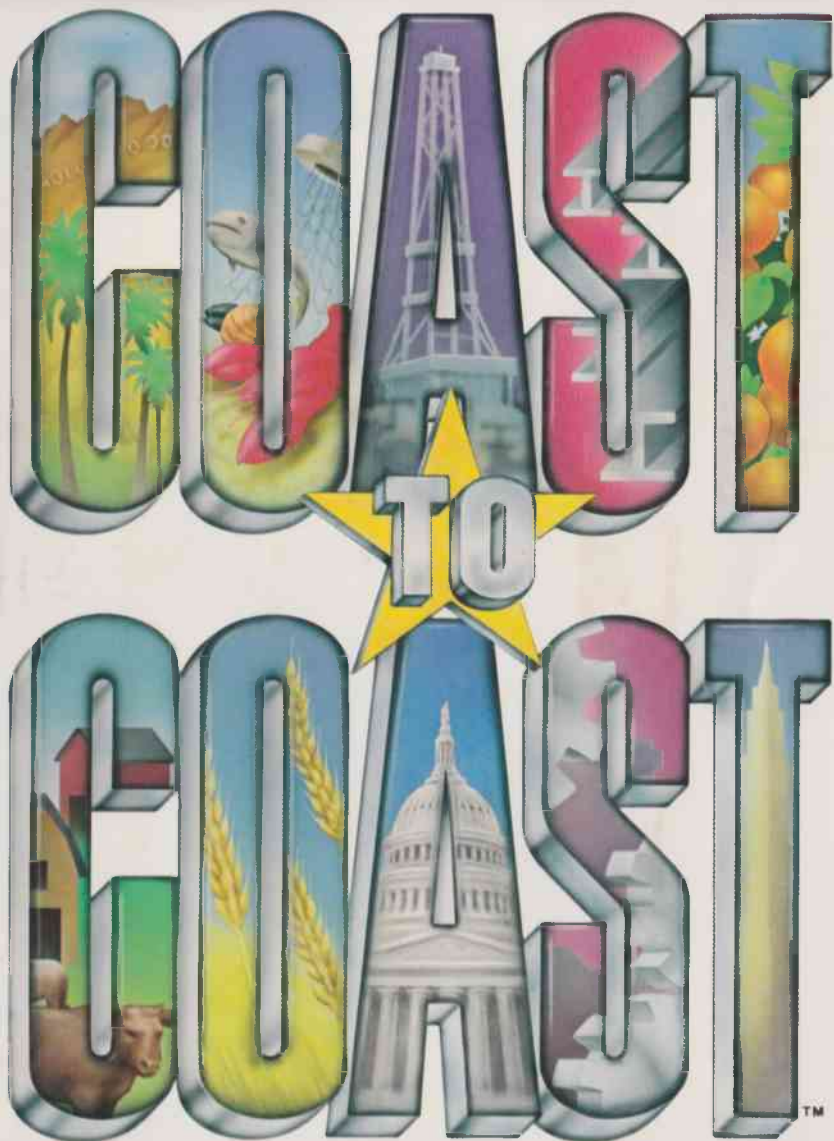


A M E R I C A



FIVE NEW WAYS TO REDISCOVER AMERICA!

★ ★ ★ ★ PROGRAM GUIDE ★ ★ ★ ★

CBS
SOFTWARE



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WELCOME TO



A M E R I C A COAST COAST™

Developed by Neosoft, Incorporated

This program guide will help you as you travel among the 50 states and learn more about them. The program includes five activities that are fun to do. These activities all use facts about the states. Using this program and the EasyKey, you'll be an expert on state facts in no time!

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SETTING UP YOUR COMPUTER

For Apple® II+ and Apple® IIe Computers

1. Following manufacturer's instructions, connect your computer and disk drive to a monitor or TV.
2. Insert the program disk into the disk drive and close the drive door.
3. Your program comes with two EasyKey keyboard overlays, one for the Apple II+ and one for the Apple IIe. Select the correct EasyKey and place it over your computer's keyboard.
4. Turn on your computer and monitor. Adjust the volume.
5. Find the green START key and press it. You will hear a short tune, after which your program will start. If you hear a short buzz when you press START, you are using the wrong EasyKey or, in the case of an Apple IIe, the CAPS LOCK is pressed down.

For Commodore 64™ Computers

1. Following manufacturer's instructions, connect your computer and disk drive to a monitor or TV.
2. Insert the program disk into the disk drive and close the drive door.
3. Turn on your computer and monitor. Adjust the volume.
4. Type: **LOAD "CBS", 8** and press RETURN. Then type **RUN** and press RETURN again.
5. When the title screen appears, place the EasyKey keyboard overlay over your computer's keyboard.
6. Find the green START key and press it. You will hear a short tune, after which your program will start.

For IBM® Personal Computers and the IBM®-PCjr.

You will need your DOS disk each time you run the program.

If your IBM-PC has 64K, you must use DOS 1.1

If your IBM-PC has 128K, you may use DOS 1.1, DOS 2.0 or DOS 2.1

On the IBM-PCjr., you must use DOS 2.1. The optional BASIC cartridge is also required.

1. Place the DOS disk in Drive A and turn on your computer. *PCjr. users: make sure BASIC cartridge is plugged into left cartridge port.*
2. When the request to enter the date and time appears, press ENTER twice.



3. When the A> appears, type: **BASICA**
Then press ENTER.
4. When "OK" appears, remove the DOS disk and place the program disk in Drive A.
Type: **RUN "CBS"**
Then press ENTER.
5. Your program comes with two EasyKey keyboard overlays, one for the IBM-PC and one for the IBM-PCjr. When the title screen appears, select the correct EasyKey and place it over your computer's keyboard.
6. Find the green START key and press it. You will hear a short tune, after which your program will start. If you hear a short buzz when you press START, you are using the wrong EasyKey or the CAPS LOCK is pressed down.

About the Program

You will begin with the Game Selection screen that lists all the activities in the program. This menu matches the keys on the EasyKey. To play any of the games, simply press the correct game key. You will be presented with a screen that explains that game. Your disk drive will automatically load and run each game for you. It is not necessary to use the activities in the order in which they appear on the disk.

The EasyKey™ Keyboard Overlay

Included with your program is an EasyKey keyboard overlay designed to fit over your computer's keyboard. The program won't operate without the EasyKey in place. Here are some EasyKey features:

1. The green START key. Pressing the START key starts the program from the beginning.
2. The names of the five games are shown on five keys on the EasyKey. If you want to change games, simply press any other game key. You can change games even if you are in the middle of a game.
3. The EasyKey has two state abbreviations per key, in alphabetical order. To select a state in a yellow area, you must press the yellow shift key first and, while holding it down, press the desired key. To select new states, press the yellow shift key first.
4. The "sound" key has a musical note symbol. Press this key at any time to turn the sound on or off. You can do this even in the middle of a tune or melody.



Taking Care of the EasyKey

The EasyKey keyboard overlay is made of tough, flexible vinyl. You can use it as often as you want to. But you must treat it carefully to keep it in good condition.

1. Keep the EasyKey away from sharp objects that may cut or puncture it.
2. Keep the EasyKey away from heat and out of direct sunlight.
3. Do not write on the EasyKey.
4. Return the EasyKey to the program storage case when you are not using it.



WHAT DO YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT THE UNITED STATES?

You probably know a lot about the states already, especially the state you live in. Here's a chart that shows Postal Service abbreviations for each of the 50 states. Your EasyKey uses the same abbreviations. We have also included some interesting facts for each state that you may not already know.

Postal Abb.	Name	Order of Entry into Union	State Flower	State Bird	Population (1980 census)	Pop. Rank
AL	Alabama	22	Camellia	Yellowhammer	3,890,061	22
AK	Alaska	49	Forget-Me-Not	Willow Ptarmigan	400,481	50
AZ	Arizona	48	Saguaro Cactus	Cactus Wren	2,717,866	29
AR	Arkansas	25	Apple Blossom	Mockingbird	2,285,513	33
CA	California	31	Golden Poppy	California Valley Quail	23,668,562	1
CO	Colorado	38	Rocky Mountain Columbine	Lark Bunting	2,888,834	28
CT	Connecticut	5	Mountain Laurel	American Robin	3,107,576	24
DE	Delaware	1	Peach Blossom	Blue Hen Chicken	595,225	47
FL	Florida	27	Orange Blossom	Mockingbird	9,739,992	7
GA	Georgia	4	Cherokee Rose	Brown Thrasher	5,464,265	13
HI	Hawaii	50	Hibiscus	Hawaiian Goose	965,000	39
ID	Idaho	43	Syringa	Mountain Bluebird	943,935	41
IL	Illinois	21	Violet	Cardinal	11,418,461	5
IN	Indiana	19	Peony	Cardinal	5,490,179	12
IA	Iowa	29	Wild Rose	Eastern Goldfinch	2,913,387	27



KS	Kansas	34	Sunflower	Western Meadow Lark	2,363,208	32
KY	Kentucky	15	Goldenrod	Kentucky Cardinal	3,661,433	23
LA	Louisiana	18	Magnolia	Pelican	4,203,972	18
ME	Maine	23	White Pine Cone and Tassel	Chickadee	1,124,660	38
MD	Maryland	7	Black-Eyed Susan	Baltimore Oriole	4,216,446	19
MA	Massachusetts	6	Mayflower	Chickadee	5,737,037	11
MI	Michigan	26	Apple Blossom	Robin	9,258,344	8
MN	Minnesota	32	Showy Lady Slipper	Common Loon	4,077,148	21
MS	Mississippi	20	Magnolia	Mockingbird	2,520,638	31
MO	Missouri	24	Hawthorn	Bluebird	4,917,444	15
MT	Montana	41	Bitterroot	Western Meadow Lark	786,690	44
NE	Nebraska	37	Goldenrod	Western Meadow Lark	1,570,006	35
NV	Nevada	36	Sagebrush	Mountain Bluebird	799,184	43
NH	New Hampshire	9	Purple Lilac	Purple Finch	920,610	42
NJ	New Jersey	3	Purple Violet	Eastern Goldfinch	7,364,158	9
NM	New Mexico	47	Yucca	Roadrunner	1,299,968	37
NY	New York	11	Rose	Bluebird	17,557,288	2
NC	North Carolina	12	Dogwood	Cardinal	5,874,429	10
ND	North Dakota	39	American Elm*	Western Meadow Lark	652,695	46
OH	Ohio	17	Scarlet Carnation	Cardinal	10,797,419	6
OK	Oklahoma	46	Mistletoe	Scissor-Tailed Flycatcher	3,025,266	26
OR	Oregon	33	Oregon Grape	Western Meadow Lark	2,632,663	30
PA	Pennsylvania	2	Mountain Laurel	Ruffed Goose	11,866,728	4
RI	Rhode Island	13	Violet**	Rhode Island Red**	947,154	40
SC	South Carolina	8	Carolina Yellow Jessamine	Carolina Wren	3,119,208	25
SD	South Dakota	40	American Pasqueflower	Red-Necked Pheasant	690,178	45
TN	Tennessee	16	Iris	Mockingbird	4,590,750	17
TX	Texas	28	Bluebonnet	Mockingbird	14,228,383	3
UT	Utah	45	Sego Lily	Seagull	1,461,037	36
VT	Vermont	14	Red Clover	Hermit Thrush	511,456	48
VA	Virginia	10	American Dogwood	Cardinal	5,346,279	14
WA	Washington	42	Rhododendron	Willow Goldfinch	4,130,163	20
WV	West Virginia	35	Rhododendron	Cardinal	1,949,644	34
WI	Wisconsin	30	Wood Violet	Robin	4,705,335	16
WY	Wyoming	44	Indian Paintbrush	Meadow Lark	470,816	49

*State Tree

**Unofficial



HOW TO PLAY *STATE FACTS*

Press the *State Facts* key on the EasyKey and read the instructions. Press the SPACE BAR to continue and a map of the United States will appear on the screen.

Select any state on the EasyKey. The state's location and shape will be highlighted in color on the map. You will also learn the correct spelling of the state's name.

Now press the SPACE BAR to learn more interesting facts about the state like:

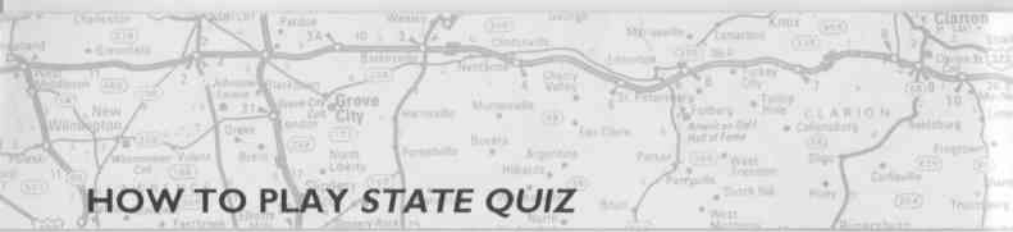
- its capital city — its nickname
- its year of statehood — one of its major industries

Each time you press the SPACE BAR you will discover one of these facts.

You may select another state to learn about whenever you like. By switching states at a particular point in the sequence of facts, you can learn important information about many states very quickly. For example, if you select New Jersey and press the SPACE BAR to find out its capital, you can then press the key for Ohio to find out its capital. By pressing another state key, you will discover that state's capital and so on. To change the type of fact revealed, simply press the SPACE BAR. *State Facts* can be used, again and again, to check facts, names, locations, etc. If you are stumped when playing another game in the program, you can find help here.

To change games, simply press the key of another game.

Important: To select a state in the yellow area of a state key, be sure to press the yellow shift key first and hold it down while you press the state key.



HOW TO PLAY STATE QUIZ

To play *State Quiz*, press the game key on the EasyKey. After you read the instructions, press the SPACE BAR to begin the game.

State Quiz is a computer generated question-and-answer quiz about the states. You will see one state highlighted in color and then be asked to identify it by selecting the correct key on the EasyKey. (Remember to hold down the yellow shift key when selecting states whose postal abbreviations appear in yellow.)

If your answer is incorrect, you will be shown the location of the state you selected. You may then try again.

After you correctly identify the state, you will be asked a series of multiple-choice questions about the state. Use the A, B and C keys to answer each question. If you select the wrong answer, the program will explain why it was wrong by telling you the name of the state to which your answer relates. You may then try again. So whether you are right or wrong, you will always learn something.

You receive one point for each correct answer. When you have answered all the questions about a specific state, the program will randomly select another state for you to identify. After you answer 50 questions, the program uses the stars of the American Flag to display your score.

Information used in *State Quiz* is generated from the material presented in *State Facts*. To change games, simply press another game key.



HOW TO PLAY MYSTERY STATE

This activity helps you become a better "geography detective." The computer will think of a state and lock it into its memory. Your job is to figure out what that state is by using your knowledge of the positions of the states on a map of the U.S.

As soon as the computer picks a state, make your first guess by pressing any state key. This will probably be a "shot in the dark" since you aren't given any clues at the very beginning of the game.

If, after you make your first guess, you are correct, the computer will display the Mystery State on the screen. If, in the more likely event, you are wrong, the computer will give a clue to the Mystery State's position based on your guess. For example, if your first guess is New York and the Mystery State is Florida, the computer would respond with:



"The Mystery State is south of New York."

After the clue is given, you have another chance to guess the Mystery State based on directional clues. Clues will help you to eventually pinpoint the Mystery State.

After correctly identifying a Mystery State, the number of guesses you used to do so will be displayed as your score. As you develop your knowledge of the relative state positions through the activities in AMERICA-COAST-TO-COAST, you'll soon be able to locate Mystery States with only a few guesses! You may select a new game at any time by pressing the desired game key.



OW TO PLAY ACROSS THE U.S.A.

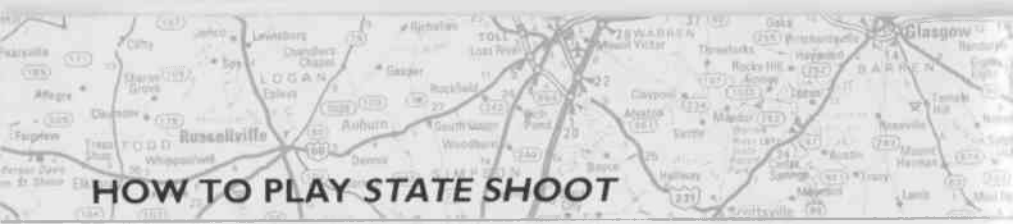
After pressing the key to play this game, you will be given a choice of skill levels: Easy, Medium and Hard. Use the keys on the EasyKey to select your skill level.

After doing so, the computer will randomly select a Starting State and a Goal State. You must use your knowledge of state locations to move from your Starting State through bordering states until you arrive in the Goal State. Indicate the state you want to move into by pressing that state's key. If the state you pick does not border the state you are currently in, you will be asked to select another state. When you finally reach your Goal State, the computer will display the path you created and name all the states you went through. Then game play will continue. You may change levels at this point by pressing the *Across the USA* key and then pressing a new skill level key. Or you may switch to another game at any time, by pressing a new game key.

On the Easy Level, the map of the United States is displayed all the time so that you may plan your route to the Goal State in advance of pressing the keys on the EasyKey. Both the Starting and Goal States are shown to you when you begin the game.

On the Medium Level, states are displayed only after you press a state key. On this level, you will only see parts of the map as you play, so you will have to rely more on what you know about the states than what you can see. Both the Starting and the Goal States will briefly flash before you start.

The Hard Level is the most challenging of all. On this level, your Starting and Goal States are not shown to you and you are only shown your route *after* you reach the Goal State. You will have to visualize the map mentally as you play, as you are only provided with prompts that inform you whether or not the state you selected can be entered from the state you're in.



HOW TO PLAY STATE SHOOT

State Shoot is an exciting identification game that utilizes your coordination as well as your knowledge. After reading the instructions, press the SPACE BAR to start the game.

The object of the game is to "shoot" all the states presented. You are allowed 20 shots to hit 10 states. States are selected by the computer based on their difficulty to "shoot." The larger states are easier to hit and they appear first. As you play, you progress to smaller states which are more difficult to hit.

As soon as a state appears on the screen, an arrow (→) will appear in the upper left corner. The arrow will move up and down. As soon as the arrow is in a position so that it points to the state on the screen, press the SPACE BAR. The arrow will stop moving and a timer will start. Press the SPACE BAR again to shoot the arrow across the screen. The longer you wait before pressing the SPACE BAR a second time, the farther the arrow will travel before coming to rest.

If you've timed it right, the arrow will come to rest on some portion of the state and you will have scored a hit. If you wait too long before pressing the SPACE BAR a second time, the arrow will fly right past the state. If you don't wait long enough, the arrow won't fly far enough. In such a case, you have a second chance to fire the arrow from that position. However, the arrow will *not move up and down from that position*. So if your shot was either too high or too low, as well as being too short, you still won't be able to hit the state. Press the SPACE BAR to start the timer again and then press it once more to shoot the arrow.

If you wait *much* too long before firing the arrow, the timer will reset with a loud "beep" and the arrow will once again move up and down along the left side of the screen. In the case of a first shot landing too high or too low, as mentioned above, press the SPACE BAR once and just let the clock reset the arrow.

If you hit the state, you will be asked to name it. A wrong guess will cost you five shots. If you fail to hit the state, you may try again until you do so or run out of shots. Each time you miss you lose one shot. Your score is displayed as you play. When the game is over, an American Flag will appear displaying your final score; five stars for each state you shot. **Note:** Since you are penalized five shots for each state you fail to identify, you must identify all states shot in order to earn a perfect score.

To change games, wait for the arrow to come to rest and press any other game key.





THE 50 STATES — A BRIEF HISTORY



ALABAMA (AL)

The word "Alabama" may come from a Choctaw Indian word meaning "thicket-clearers" or "vegetation-gatherers." The Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto visited the territory in 1540, but the first European settlement in Alabama was founded by the French in 1702. The British took control of Alabama in 1763, but had to give it up after the Revolutionary War. The Confederacy was founded in Alabama in 1861. Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee Institute (1881) where George Washington Carver would conduct his famous agricultural research. In the 1950's and 1960's, Alabama was the site of many civil-rights actions.

Points of Interest: The Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Russel Cave National Monument near Bridgeport and the Confederate White House in Montgomery.



ALASKA (AK)

"Alaska" comes from an Aleut Indian word meaning "great land." The area was discovered along with the Aleutian Islands in 1741 by Russian explorers. In 1867, Secretary of State William Seward purchased Alaska from the Russians for slightly more than \$7 million. Many people thought Alaska was a useless land mass and called it "Seward's Folly." However, the Alaskan Gold Rush of 1898 changed that impression and since then Alaska has been responsible for billions of dollars' worth of products and services. In 1968 a large oil and gas reserve was discovered in Alaska, the Prudhoe Bay Reservoir, twice as large as any other oil field in the United States. In 1977, the Trans-Alaska pipeline was completed.

Points of Interest: Mount McKinley National Park, the totem pole collection at Sitka National Park and the active volcanoes at Katmai National Park.



ARIZONA (AZ)

Arizona takes its name from the Indian word *Arizonac*, meaning "little spring." It was first explored by the Spanish in 1539. Early settlements were established by missionaries. In 1848, after the Mexican War, most of the territory became part of the United States. The southern part of the territory was added five years later. Arizona claims many historical events of the Old West. The Indian chiefs Geronimo and Cochise led their people here. The famous gunfight at the O.K. Corral took place in Tombstone. Currently, Arizona has the largest population of U.S. Indians; more than 14 tribes are scattered among 19 reservations.

Points of Interest: The Grand Canyon, the Petrified Forest, the Painted Desert, Lake Mead, Hoover Dam and the reconstructed London Bridge at Lake Havasu City.



ARKANSAS (AR)

"Arkansas" is taken from the Quapaw Indian word. The first permanent settlement in Arkansas was made in 1686 by a Frenchman, Henri De Tonty. In 1803 the area was acquired by the United States as part of the Louisiana Purchase. The U.S.'s only active diamond mine is located near Murfreesboro. Arkansas contains two large national forests, the Ozark and the Ouachita, and one of the smallest, the St. Francis.

Points of Interest: Hot Springs National Park, Blanchard Springs Caverns, the Arkansas Territorial Capitol Restoration in Little Rock and Dogpatch U.S.A.



CALIFORNIA (CA)

The name "California" comes from a Spanish book, *Las Sergas de Esplandián*, by García Ordóñez de Montalvo, published around 1500. However, the first Spanish settlement wasn't established in California until 1769 at San Diego. The area became a U.S. Territory in 1847 when Mexico surrendered it. A year later, James W. Marshall discovered gold at Sutter's Mill. The resulting Gold Rush brought an abundance of settlers west, eager to stake a claim. Today, California leads the nation in population, personal income and consumer spending. The lowest point in the nation is in California—Death Valley, 282 feet below sea level. The highest point in the continental United States is also in California—Mt. Whitney, 14,495 feet above sea level. California's national parks contain some of the oldest living trees in the world. The state is also the nation's leading wine producer.

Points of Interest: Yosemite National Park, the Napa Valley, the Mojave Desert, the San Diego Zoo, Hollywood, the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, Disneyland, San Simeon State Park and Point Reyes National Seashore.



COLORADO (CO)

The word "Colorado" comes from the Spanish meaning "ruddy" or "red." It was used to describe the color of the soil in this western region of the country. The United States gained possession of Colorado in three sections: the eastern portion as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the central part in 1845 when Texas was admitted to the Union and the western section in 1848 as a result of the Mexican War. Gold was discovered in Colorado in 1858, silver in 1875. Colorado has the highest mean elevation of any state. It contains over 1,000 Rocky Mountain peaks over 10,000 feet high and about 54 towering over 14,000 feet. One of these is Pike's Peak, discovered in 1806 by Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike.

Points of Interest: Rocky Mountain National Park, Garden of the Gods, Great



Sand Dunes, Mesa Verde National Park, the U.S. Air Force Academy and Aspen and Vail ski resorts.



CONNECTICUT (CT)

Connecticut owes its name to an Indian word, *Quinnehtukqut*, meaning "beside the long tidal river." The Dutch navigator, Adriaen Block, was the first to explore the area. The Dutch lost control of the region in the 1630's when the English established settlements there. Windsor, Wethersfield and Hartford united in 1639 to form the Connecticut Colony and adopted what is believed to be the first written constitution. During the Revolutionary War, Connecticut served as the chief supplier of weapons and provisions to the Continental Army. The oldest U.S. newspaper still being published—the *Courant*—was established in Hartford in 1764. Today, Hartford is better known as the insurance capital of the nation.

Points of Interest: The Long Island Sound shoreline, the American Shakespeare Theater in Stratford, Yale University and the Peabody Museum in New Haven, Mystic Seaport and Mystic Marinelife Aquarium.



DELAWARE (DE)

Delaware was named in 1610 for Sir Thomas West, Lord De La Warr, only a year after Henry Hudson had discovered it. A Dutch settlement failed there in 1631. Swedish colonization began in 1638, but "New Sweden" was taken over again by the Dutch in 1655. England took over the region in 1664. Delaware fought as a separate state in the Revolutionary War and was the first state to ratify the constitution in 1787. During the Civil War, Delaware did not secede from the Union, although it was a slave state. In 1802, Élèuthère Irénée du Pont established a gunpowder mill near Wilmington which served as the foundation for Delaware's large chemical industry.

Points of Interest: The Fort Christina Monument, Hagley Monument, Holy Trinity Church (built in 1698 and the oldest Protestant church in the U.S. still in use), the Delaware Museum of Natural History, Cape Henlopen and Trapp Pond State Park.



FLORIDA (FL)

Florida comes from the Spanish language, meaning "feast of flowers," a term associated with Easter. Ponce de Leon discovered and named Florida in 1513 while searching for the mythical "Fountain of Youth." St. Augustine was founded in 1565 and is the oldest permanent city in the United States. Florida was alternately governed by the Spanish, French and English until



it was finally sold to the United States by Spain in 1819. During its status as a U.S. Territory, Florida was the site of many wars between settlers and the Seminole Indians, some of the most savage wars ever to take place in this country. The wars ended in 1842, three years before statehood. Today, Florida attracts millions of visitors from around the world, all seeking to enjoy its warmth and sunshine. One of the fastest growing states in the nation, Florida is known for its space-age research and manufacturing, in addition to its agriculture.

Points of Interest: Miami Beach, Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale and Daytona Beach on the East Coast; Tampa, Key West and St. Petersburg on the Gulf Coast. The John F. Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Everglades National Park and Walt Disney World/EPCOT Center near Orlando.



GEORGIA (GA)

One of the original 13 colonies, Georgia was named for King George II of England. Although the region was first explored by Hernando de Soto, a Spaniard, the first permanent settlement was established there in 1733 by General James Oglethorpe as a refuge for English debtors. During the Civil War, Georgia was the site of many intense battles. Union General William T. Sherman burned Atlanta — “The Athens of the South” — and destroyed a 60-mile wide path to Georgia’s coast where he captured Savannah in 1864. Georgia is the largest state east of the Mississippi and its capital city of Atlanta serves as the hub of the Southeast’s transportation and communications networks.

Points of Interest: The Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Andersonville Prison Park and National Cemetery, the Little White House at Warm Springs where President Franklin D. Roosevelt died in 1945, Sea Island and the Confederate Memorial at Stone Mountain.



HAWAII (HI)

The last state to be admitted to the Union, Hawaii was first settled by Polynesians sailing from other Pacific Islands during the 6th century. The origin of its name is uncertain, although it may have been named after the traditional home of the Polynesians. Hawaii is located 2,100 miles west-southwest of San Francisco and is made up of a 1,600-mile chain of tiny islands and eight big ones—Hawaii, Kahoolawe, Maui, Lanai, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai and Niihau. In 1778, Captain James Cook of England visited the region and named the group the Sandwich Islands. Throughout most of the 19th century, Hawaii was a native kingdom. But the importance placed by U.S. business on its sugar and pineapple resources involved it in politics. Queen Liliuokalani was



overthrown in 1893 and a year later the Republic of Hawaii was created. Hawaii became a U.S. Territory in 1900. The December 7, 1945, Japanese air attack on the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor was the event that brought the U.S. into World War II.

Points of Interest: Hawaii Volcanoes National Park on Hawaii, the Polynesian Cultural Center on Oahu, the U.S.S. *Arizona* Memorial at Pearl Harbor, Iolani Palace (the only royal palace in the U.S.) and Waikiki Beach in Honolulu.



IDAHO (ID)

Idaho means "gem of the mountains." It was acquired by the United States in 1803 as part of the Louisiana Purchase. It was actively explored in 1805 and 1806 by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. The first permanent U.S. settlement in Idaho was established by Mormon pioneers at Franklin in 1860. Gold was discovered in 1860 and prospectors swarmed into the territory, establishing nothing more than a few ghost towns. During the 1870's, the influx of settlers on Indian lands resulted in many battles between U.S. forces and the Nez Percé, Bannock and Sheepeater tribes. Idaho's most extensive growth occurred during World War II when the military's need for processed agricultural products became a big industry for the state.

Points of Interest: The Sun Valley swimming and ski resort, Craters of the Moon National Monument, Nez Percé National Historic Park and the State Historical Museum in Boise.



ILLINOIS (IL)

The name of this state is derived from a combination of Indian and French words meaning "tribe of superior men." French explorers Marquette and Joliet were the first Europeans to visit the region in 1673. England took possession of Illinois at the end of the French and Indian War in 1763. The first major influx of settlers took place after the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825. Abraham Lincoln grew to political prominence in Illinois, starting out as a farmhand and ending up as a President-elect. Chicago is a metropolitan city, known for its steel production, meat packing, grain exchange and railroad center.

Points of Interest: The Lincoln Home and the Lincoln Tomb in Springfield; Northwestern University in Evanston; the home of Mormon leader Joseph Smith in Nauvoo; and the Art Institute, Field Museum, Museum of Science and Industry, Shedd Aquarium, Adler Planetarium, Merchandise Mart and Wrigley Field in Chicago.



INDIANA (IN)

Not surprisingly, "Indiana" translates into "land of the Indians." First explored by the Frenchman LaSalle in 1679, the region was an important piece of real estate in the French-British struggle for domination of North America. During the Revolutionary War, American troops fought against the British in this area. Prior to statehood, Indiana was the scene of many Indian uprisings until General William Henry Harrison put an end to the battles at Tippecanoe in 1811. Abraham Lincoln spent part of his childhood in Indiana. Indiana's shore line is host to a 41-mile stretch of Lake Michigan and is one of the world's greatest centers of industry.

Points of Interest: Wyandotte Cave (one of the nation's largest), Indian Dunes National Lakeshore, Indianapolis Motor Speedway (home of the Indy 500) and the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial.



IOWA (IA)

Iowa probably gets its name from an Indian word meaning "beautiful land." French explorers Marquette and Joliet were the first to visit the area in 1673. The United States gained control of Iowa in 1803 as part of the Louisiana Purchase. During the 19th century, settlers seeking farmland grew in numbers and battled over the land with the native Americans. Lands were officially taken from the Indians after the Black Hawk War in 1832 and again in 1836 and 1837. Upon statehood, Iowa's capital was Iowa City. Des Moines became the capital 11 years later. Today, Iowa leads the nation in agricultural production and livestock marketing.

Points of Interest: Herbert Hoover's birthplace and library near West Branch, Fort Dodge Historical Museum, the Iowa State Fair in Des Moines in August and the Effigy Mounds National Monument at Marquette, a prehistoric Indian burial site.



KANSAS (KS)

"Kansas" is derived from a Sioux Indian word meaning "people of the south wind." It was discovered in 1541 by Spanish explorer Francisco de Coronado but was claimed for France in 1682 by LaSalle. Although given back to Spain in 1763, it fell into French hands again in 1800 and the United States acquired it in 1803 as part of the Louisiana Purchase. The region was heavily explored by Lewis and Clark, among others, and the first permanent settlements there took the form of military outposts—established to protect travellers along the Santa Fe and Oregon trails. Right before the Civil War, the battle between pro- and anti-slavery forces in the state earned it the nickname "Bleeding Kansas." Today, Kansas is a leading agricultural producer known for its



wheat, corn, barley, oats and other grains. It is also the nation's leading producer of helium.

Points of Interest: Kansas State Historical Society Museum in Topeka, the Eisenhower Memorial Museum and Presidential Library in Abilene, John Brown's cabin at Osawatimie and the Front Street Restoration in Dodge City.



KENTUCKY (KY)

The Iroquois Indians called this "the land of tomorrow," or *Ken-tah-ten*, from which "Kentucky" was derived. Kentucky was the first region west of the Allegheny Mountains to be settled by American pioneers. The first permanent settlement here was established at Harrodsburg in 1774. In 1775, Daniel Boone blazed the Wilderness Trail and founded Boonesboro. Kentucky was part of Virginia until 1792. During the Civil War, Kentucky, with equal shares of pro- and anti-slavery citizens, contributed troops to both Union and Confederate forces. Agriculture and mining are the mainstays of modern Kentucky's economy.

Points of Interest: Churchill Downs in Louisville, home of the Kentucky Derby; the Bluegrass region around Lexington, home of some of the world's finest race horses; Mammoth Cave; the George S. Patton, Jr., Military Museum at Fort Knox and Old Fort Harrod State Park.



LOUISIANA (LA)

Louisiana was named in honor of King Louis XIV of France by La Salle in 1682. The region had been explored more than 150 years earlier by the Spanish. Like Kansas, the region was returned to Spain in 1763 only to fall back into the hands of the French in 1800. In 1803, the United States got it as part of the Louisiana Purchase. In 1815, General Andrew Jackson's forces defeated the British in the Battle of New Orleans, neither side aware that the peace treaty ending the War of 1812 had already been signed. Today, Louisiana is a leading producer of natural gas, salt, petroleum and sulfur and is also known as the nation's leading supplier of muskrat fur.

Points of Interest: New Orleans and its French Quarter, plantation homes near Natchitoches and New Iberia, Cajun country in the Mississippi delta area and Chalmette National Historical Park.



MAINE (ME)

"Maine" was first used to distinguish this piece of mainland property from offshore islands. It is said that it is also a compliment to Queen Henrietta Maria of England who is believed to have owned the province of



Maine in France. The first permanent English settlements in Maine were established in 1623. The first naval incident of the Revolutionary War took place here in 1775 when colonists captured the British ship *Margaretta* off Machias. Later the same year, the British burned Falmouth, now known as Portland. Until the Missouri Compromise in 1820, Maine was governed by Massachusetts. Maine produces about 95% of the nation's low-bush blueberry crop and also turns out a wide variety of wood products. Maine accounts for almost all of the lobsters caught in the country.

Points of Interest: Acadia National Park, Bar Harbor, Allagash National Wilderness Waterway, Roosevelt Campobello International Park and the St. Croix Island National Monument.



MARYLAND (MD)

Maryland was named for Queen Henrietta Maria of England, wife of King Charles I. Captain John Smith explored Chesapeake Bay in 1608.

In 1632, King Charles I granted a royal charter to Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore. English Roman Catholics landed in Maryland two years later. The religious freedom granted by the Maryland assembly in the Toleration Act of 1649 was ended when the Puritans revolted in 1654 through 1658. During the War of 1812, the British unsuccessfully tried to capture Baltimore. The bombing of Fort McHenry inspired Francis Scott Key to compose *The Star Spangled Banner*. Annapolis, home of the U.S. Naval Academy, has one of the earliest state houses (1772-1779) still in regular use by a State government.

Points of Interest: Fort McHenry National Monument, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, St. Marys City restoration near Leonardtown, the USS *Constellation* at Baltimore, Assateague Island National Seashore and the Baltimore Seaport Restoration.



MASSACHUSETTS (MA)

"Massachusetts" is taken from two Indian words meaning "great mountain place." The Pilgrims, seeking religious freedom, landed there and founded Plymouth Colony in 1620. One of the most powerful of the original 13 colonies, Massachusetts was instrumental in the War for Independence. In 1773, the Boston Tea Party was staged as a protest against unjust taxation. The Revolutionary War officially started in Massachusetts on April 19, 1775, when the Minutemen took on British troops at Lexington and Concord. Today, Massachusetts is a center in the production of electronics and communications equipment. It also produces the nation's largest cranberry crop. The Boston area



is home to many famous colleges and universities. Cape Cod is a popular vacation spot with its summer theaters, water sports and the artists' colony at Provincetown.

Points of Interest: Old Sturbridge Village, Minute Man National Historical Park between Lexington and Concord, Harvard University and Harvard Square in Cambridge and, in Boston, Old North Church, Old State House, Faneuil Hall and the John F. Kennedy Library.



MICHIGAN (MI)

Michigan gets its name from two Indian words meaning "great lake."

Étienne Brulé of France was the first to explore the region in 1618. The first permanent settlement was established in 1668 at Sault Ste. Marie. The British took control of the region after the Revolutionary War, although it was the site of repeated conflicts between Americans and the English until the end of the War of 1812. Michigan borders on four of the five Great Lakes. It is the leading American producer of motor vehicles and parts with centers of industry in Detroit, Dearborn, Flint, Lansing and Pontiac. Battle Creek is the home of one of the country's leading cereal producers. With a 2,000-mile shoreline and plenty of lakes and streams, Michigan is a haven for both commercial and sport fishermen.

Points of Interest: Mackinac Island, Pictured Rocks and Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshores, Greenfield Village around Dearborn and many summer resorts in and around the Great Lakes area.



MINNESOTA (MN)

"Minnesota" is taken from a Dakota Indian word meaning "sky-tinted water." The area was heavily explored by the French in the 17th century before it was claimed for that country by Daniel Greysolon, Sieur Duluth, in 1679. The eastern part of the region was acquired by the United States from Great Britain after the Revolutionary War. Twenty years later, the western part was added into the Louisiana Purchase. The northern strip of the area, bordering Canada, was turned over by the British in 1818. Minnesota is rich in natural resources. Minneapolis is the trade center of the Northwest. St. Paul is the nation's largest publisher of calendars and law books. Rochester is the home of the Mayo Clinic.

Points of Interest: The St. Paul Winter Carnival, the Tyrone Guthrie Theatre and the Institute of Arts in Minneapolis, Voyageurs National Park, North Shore Drive and the Minnesota Zoological Gardens.



MISSISSIPPI (MS)

This state takes its name from an Indian word meaning "father of waters." It was discovered by Hernando de Soto for Spain in 1540 but was later claimed by France. The first permanent settlement was established in 1699 near what is now Biloxi. Great Britain took over the area in 1763 and gave it up to the United States in 1783 after the Revolutionary War. Spain claimed part of the region until 1798 and in 1810 gave up West Florida to the U.S., including what is now southern Mississippi. The state was known as the stronghold of the Old South during the Civil War era. Until very recently, its economy was based almost solely upon agriculture. Major industrialization in the last 15 years has resulted in the manufacture of many products.

Points of Interest: Vicksburg National Military Park, Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site, Tupelo National Battlefield and pre-Civil War mansions in Natchez, Oxford, Hattiesburg and Jackson.



MISSOURI (MO)

Missouri was named after the Missouri Indians whose name means "town of the large canoes." While the area was first explored by the Spanish in 1541, France claimed ownership in 1682. French fur traders established Ste. Genevieve in 1735. St. Louis was settled in 1764. The United States gained control of the territory with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Statehood followed after the Missouri Compromise of 1820. While Missouri remained in the Union during the Civil War, Missourians themselves were sharply divided over the issue of slavery. After the war, Missouri played a key role in western expansion. St. Joseph was the eastern starting point for the Pony Express. The well-travelled Santa Fe and Oregon Trails started in Independence. Manufacturing, led by the aerospace industry, is the chief staple of Missouri's economy.

Points of Interest: Mark Twain's boyhood home in Hannibal, the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum in Independence, the house where Jesse James was killed in St. Joseph, the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis and the Ozark National Scenic Riverway.



MONTANA (MT)

Montana is a Latinized Spanish word taken to mean "land of mountains." It was first explored in the early 1740's by François and Louis-Joseph Verendrye for their native France. Most of the region was taken over by the United States after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Western Montana was obtained from the British in the Oregon Treaty of 1846. Ten years of Indian Wars in Montana, from 1867 to 1877, included the famous 1876 Battle



of Little Big Horn also known as “Custer’s Last Stand.” Montana is rich in metals and mining is a chief industry. Butte is the center of the area that once supplied half of all the copper produced in the U.S. Glacier National Park, on the Continental Divide, is a spectacular preserve with 60 glaciers, 200 lakes and many trout streams.

Points of Interest: Custer Battlefield National Monument, Virginia City, Yellowstone National Park, Museum of the Plains Indian at Browning, the Fort Union Trading Post and Grand-Kohr’s Ranch.



NEBRASKA (NE)

“Nebraska” is taken from an Oto Indian word meaning “flat water.” It was first explored in the 1700’s by French fur trappers and was acquired by the United States as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Lewis and Clark explored the territory in 1804 and 1805. The Oregon Trail cut across Nebraska in 1812 and 1813. The first permanent settlement established here was at Bellevue in 1823. Western Nebraska was acquired by treaty after the Mexican War in 1848. The Union Pacific Railroad began in Omaha in 1865. Nebraska is unique among states in that it has a *unicameral*, or one-house, legislature. Members are elected to it without political party affiliation. More varieties of grass grow in Nebraska than in any other state. Farming, manufacturing, oil and natural gas also contribute to the state’s economy.

Points of Interest: The Agate Fossil Beds and Homestead National Monuments, Chimney Rock National Historic Site, the Union stockyards in Omaha, the Stuhr Museum of the Prairie Pioneer near Grand Island and the Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.



NEVADA (NV)

“Nevada” is Spanish for “snowcapped.” In the 1820’s, fur trappers like Jedediah Smith and Peter Skene Ogden were the first to explore Nevada. In the 1840’s, Kit Carson and John C. Fremont explored the Great Basin and Sierra Nevada. The United States obtained the region in 1848 after the Mexican War. The first permanent settlement was a Mormon trading post near present-day Genoa. In 1859, the famous Comstock Lode was discovered. Its mines have produced enormous amounts of gold, silver and copper. In 1931, Nevada legalized gambling.

Points of Interest: Hoover Dam, Virginia City and Lehman Caves National Monument. Major resort areas are Las Vegas, Lake Tahoe and Reno. Recreational areas include Pyramid Lake, Lake Tahoe, and Lake Mead and Lake Mojave, both in Lake Mead National Recreation Area.



NEW HAMPSHIRE (NH)

Named for the English county of Hampshire by Captain John Mason, New Hampshire's first settlement was a fishing colony established in 1623 at the mouth of the Piscataqua River, near present-day Rye and Dover. Originally part of Massachusetts, New Hampshire was made a separate British colony in 1679. On July 4, 1776, delegates from New Hampshire were the first to vote for the Declaration of Independence. New Hampshire also has the honor of being the only state to play host to the formal conclusion of a foreign war: In 1905, the treaty ending the Russo-Japanese War was signed at Portsmouth. Tourism accounts for a large chunk of the state's economy.

Points of Interest: Lake Winnepesaukee, White Mountain National Forest, Daniel Webster's birthplace near Franklin and the famous "Old Man of the Mountain" granite head profile, the state's official emblem, at Franconia.



NEW JERSEY (NJ)

New Jersey was named after the English Channel Isle of Jersey. Originally a part of New York (New Netherlands), New Jersey was organized as a separate colony by Governor Philip Carteret one year after the Dutch surrendered to the English in 1664. In the late 1600's, the colony was divided between Carteret and William Penn and then administered by the royal governor of New York. In 1738, New Jersey was separated from New York again under its own royal governor, Lewis Morris. As a result of its location between New York City and Philadelphia, New Jersey was the scene of many battles during the Revolutionary War. The largest industries in the state are chemicals and chemical research.

Points of Interest: Atlantic City ("the Las Vegas of the East"), Walt Whitman House in Camden, the Delaware Water Gap, the Edison National Historic Site in West Orange and Princeton University.



NEW MEXICO (NM)

New Mexico takes its name from the country to its south, Mexico. The first to explore the region was Francisco de Coronado, for Spain, in 1540. In 1598, the first Spanish settlement was established on the Rio Grande River. In 1610, Santa Fe was founded. As a result of the Mexican War, the United States acquired most of New Mexico in 1848. The remainder of the state was bought in the Gadsden Purchase of 1853. The Union army captured the territory from Confederate troops during the Civil War. When Geronimo surrendered in 1886, most of the Indian problems in New Mexico ended. Since the end of World War II, New Mexico has been a leader in energy research and development.



Points of Interest: Carlsbad Caverns National Park, Inscription Rock at El Morro National Monument, the Fort Union ruins, Billy the Kid mementos at Lincoln and the White Sands and Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monuments.



NEW YORK (NY)

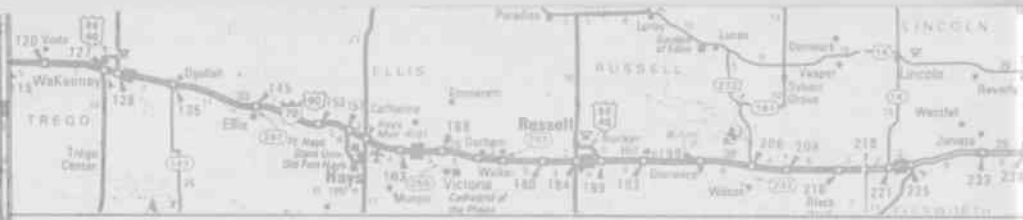
New York was named in honor of the English Duke of York. In 1524, Giovanni da Verrazano, an Italian explorer sailing for France, discovered New York Bay. Henry Hudson, an Englishman working for the Dutch, reached the bay in 1609 and sailed up the river that would later be called the Hudson River. At about the same time, the northern part of the region was explored and claimed for France by Samuel de Champlain. In 1624, the first permanent Dutch settlement was established at Fort Orange (better known as Albany). The following year Peter Minuit is believed to have purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians for \$24 worth of trinkets to found the colony of New Amsterdam (now New York City), which was surrendered to the English in 1664. After the Revolutionary War, New York City served as our nation's capital for a short time. George Washington was inaugurated in New York as the first President on April 30, 1789. New York, with its booming metropolis, New York City, is a leader in manufacturing, foreign trade, business, communications, publishing and theatrical production. The Niagara power development is the largest hydroelectric installation in the free world. New York's farms are famous for dairy, fruit and vegetable products. New York is also a leading wine producer.

Points of Interest: Castle Clinton, Fort Stanwix and Statue of Liberty National Monuments; Niagara Falls; the U.S. Military Academy at West Point; Cornell University in Ithaca; the homes of Franklin D. Roosevelt at Hyde Park and Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and New York City; the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown; and, in New York City, the United Nations, the World Trade Center, Central Park, the South Street Seaport and many museums, theaters and skyscrapers.



NORTH CAROLINA (NC)

The Carolinas are named for King Charles I of England. The original English colonies set up at Roanoke Island in 1585 and 1587 by Sir Walter Raleigh failed. However, Virginia Dare, born there in 1587, became the first child of English parents born in America. In 1653, successful settlements were established by English colonists from Virginia. The region became a colony in 1663. Culppeper's Rebellion in 1677, the Quaker-led Cary Rebellion of 1708, the Tuscarora Indian War in 1711-1713 and many raids by pirates form the colorful history of the state. During the Revolutionary War, little fighting occurred within the state, although North Carolinians fought almost everywhere



else. With the Civil War, despite pro-Union sentiment, the state joined the Confederacy.

Points of Interest: The Great Smoky Mountains, the Blue Ridge National Parkway, Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout National Seashores, the Wright Brothers National Memorial at Kitty Hawk, Carl Sandburg's home near Hendersonville and the Old Salem Restoration in Winston-Salem.



NORTH DAKOTA (ND)

The Dakotas were named after the Dakotah tribe of Indians. French Canadians first explored the region in 1738. In 1803, the United States acquired most of North Dakota in the Louisiana Purchase. The first settlements in the territory were made by Irish and Scottish settlers at Pembina in 1812 while the area was still being fought over by the U.S. and Great Britain. In 1818, the U.S. gained control of the northeastern part of North Dakota by treaty with England. Of all the states, North Dakota is the most rural, with farms covering more than 90% of the land. Only Kansas produces more wheat than North Dakota. North Dakota has many state parks and recreation areas and is known as a sportsman's paradise.

Points of Interest: The International Peace Garden near Dunseith, Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, the Badlands and Fort Lincoln.



OHIO (OH)

"Ohio" comes from an Iroquois Indian word meaning "great river." The region was first explored by the French in 1669, but became the property of England after the French and Indian War. Ownership of Ohio was transferred to the United States after the Revolutionary War in 1783. In 1788, a permanent settlement was established at Marietta, the capital of the Northwest Territory. The late 1700's were times of war between settlers and the Indians. Major General Anthony Wayne scored a decisive victory at Fallen Timbers in 1794. In the War of 1812, Commodore Oliver H. Perry beat the British in the Battle of Lake Erie. Today, Ohio is an industrial giant among the states. It is the number one state in lime cultivation.

Points of Interest: The Indian Burial Grounds at Mound City Group National Monument, Perry's Victory International Peace Memorial, the Pro Football Hall of Fame in Canton, and the homes of Presidents Grant, Taft, Hayes, Harding and Garfield.



OKLAHOMA (OK)

This state takes its name from two Choctaw Indian words meaning "red people." The region was first explored by the Spanish in 1541, although the French later claimed ownership. The United States gained control of Oklahoma in 1803 with the Louisiana Purchase. The Western Panhandle became part of the territory when Texas was annexed in 1845. In 1834, Oklahoma was set aside as exclusive Indian territory. It stayed that way until April 22, 1889, when it was opened to homesteaders. On that one day 50,000 people swarmed into the territory, giving rise to the nickname "Sooners" for those who tried to beat the noon starting time. These "Land Rushes" continued until 1901. Oil is the mainstay of Oklahoma's economy.

Points of Interest: The National Cowboy Hall of Fame in Oklahoma City, the Will Rogers Memorial in Claremore, the Cherokee Cultural Center, the Fort Gibson Stockade and the Lake Texoma recreational area.



OREGON (OR)

The exact origin of the name "Oregon" is unknown. The coast of Oregon is believed to have first been sighted by Spanish and English sailors in the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1792, Captain Robert Gray discovered the Columbia River (named after his ship) and claimed the region for the United States. In 1811, John Jacob Astor established his fur trading post there and called it Astoria. With the Oregon Treaty of 1846, the disputes over ownership between American settlers and the English Hudson Bay Company were resolved. Great Britain gave up its claims to the area. Today, Oregon has the largest reserve of standing timber in the United States. Its salmon-fishing industry is one of the largest in the world. Oregon is also the source of all the nickel produced in America.

Points of Interest: Crater Lake National Park, Mount Hood, Bonneville Dam, Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, Oregon Caves National Monument, Cape Perpetua, Columbia River Gorge and Hells Canyon.



PENNSYLVANIA (PA)

Pennsylvania was named in honor of the father of William Penn. Its name means "Penn's Woodland." The region's ownership was the subject of dispute in the early 1600's among the Dutch, the English and the Swedes. England took control of the area when it captured New York in 1664. In 1681, Pennsylvania was turned over to William Penn, a Quaker, by King Charles II. Except for short periods of time, Philadelphia, "The City of Brotherly Love," was the center of American government from 1776 to 1800. The



Declaration of Independence was signed here in 1776 and the United States Constitution was drafted here in 1787. Benjamin Franklin made his home here, too. The Liberty Bell is located outside of Independence Hall in Philadelphia. The Lancaster region of Pennsylvania (Pennsylvania Dutch Country) is home to Amish and Mennonite religious communities. Pennsylvania produces almost all of the nation's "hard coal," the kind used for barbecues.

Points of Interest: Gettysburg National Military Park, Valley Forge National Historical Park, Independence National Historical Park and the Art Museum in Philadelphia, the Eisenhower Farm near Gettysburg, the Pennsylvania Dutch Region and the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.



RHODE ISLAND (RI)

The smallest state, Rhode Island takes its name from the Greek Isle of Rhodes. Contrary to its name, it is not a true island. It was started by Roger Williams, who was exiled from Massachusetts by the Puritans in 1636 and founded Providence. He was followed by other religious exiles who founded Pocasset (present-day Portsmouth) in 1638 and 1639. Rhode Island established itself as a center of freedom of thought and religion. The first Baptist church in the country was established in Providence in 1638. The region provided a haven for Quakers in 1657 and for Jews from Holland in 1659. Into the 18th century, Rhode Island continued to demonstrate its defiance of authority. Right before the Revolutionary War, the British ships *Liberty* and *Gaspee* were burned here. In May, 1776, it declared itself independent of Britain, a few months before the other states. Rhode Island refused to participate actively in the War of 1812 and staged Dorr's Rebellion in 1842 to protest property requirements for voting.

Points of Interest: Touro Synagogue, built in 1763 and the oldest synagogue in the country; the Roger Williams National Memorial; Samuel Slater's Mill in Pawtucket; Block Island; Newport and Narragansett Pier.



SOUTH CAROLINA (SC)

Exploration of South Carolina began in 1521 with the Spanish. After failed attempts by both Spain and France to establish colonies, the English succeeded in 1670 with a settlement at Albemarle Point. Poor conditions drove the settlers down to the site of present-day Charleston. South Carolina officially separated from North Carolina in 1729. The region was the site of many military actions during the Revolutionary War and the Civil War. The Civil War began in South Carolina in 1861 as local troops fired upon federal forces at Fort Sumter. The state was the first to secede from the Union. South Carolina is the second largest state in peach production.



Points of Interest: Fort Sumter National Monument, Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson, Middletown and Cypress Gardens in Charleston, Cowpens National Battlefield and the resorts at Hilton Head.



SOUTH DAKOTA (SD)

This area was first explored in 1743 by the Frenchmen Louis-Joseph and Franoise Verendrye who were in search of a route to the Pacific Ocean. The United States got control of South Dakota as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Fort Pierre was the first permanent settlement in South Dakota, established in 1817. It was not until 14 years later that the first Missouri steamboat reached the fort. Widespread settlement of the region came with the railroad in 1873 and the discovery of gold in the Black Hills in 1874. The Black Hills are the highest mountains east of the Rockies. Mount Rushmore is located there with its likenesses of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt.

Points of Interest: The Badlands, Deadwood (where Wild Bill Hickok was killed in 1876), the Crazy Horse Memorial near Custer and the Corn Palace in Mitchell.



TENNESSEE (TN)

Tennessee takes its name from a Cherokee word. It was first explored by de Soto for Spain in 1541 and later fought over by France and England. After the French and Indian War in 1763, England gained control of it and settlers from Virginia and the Carolinas began moving into the region. In the 1780's, the region formed the independent state of Franklin which dissolved once its representatives were accepted into the North Carolina legislature. Congress laid the foundation for Tennessee becoming a state when it organized the territory south of the Ohio River in 1790. During the Civil War, Tennessee was part of the Confederacy. Nashville is known as the country music capital of the world.

Points of Interest: The Andrew Johnson National Historic Site at Greenville, the American Museum of Atomic Energy at Oak Ridge, Great Smoky Mountains National Park and The Hermitage (home of Andrew Jackson) near Nashville.



TEXAS (TX)

"Texas" is an Indian word meaning "friends." In the 16th and 17th centuries, the huge area, second only to Alaska in size, was explored by the Spanish, who formed a settlement near present-day El Paso in 1682. When Mexico was freed from Spain, it retained control of Texas. In 1821, Stephen F.



Austin led Americans to establish settlements along the Brazos River. After a brief war between the settlers and the Mexican Government (famous for the battles of the Alamo and San Jacinto), the Independent Republic of Texas was established in 1836. Sam Houston was its first president. When Texas became a state nine years later, border disputes led to the Mexican War. Today, Texas is the largest domestic producer of oil. Houston is the western home of the United States space program.

Points of Interest: The resorts of the Gulf Coast, the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center in Houston, the Alamo in San Antonio and Big Bend and Guadalupe Mountains National Parks.



UTAH (UT)

The word "Utah" is derived from the name of the Ute tribe of Indians, meaning "people of the mountains." The region was first explored by the Spanish in 1776. In 1824, the Great Salt Lake was discovered by the famous American frontiersman Jim Bridges. The area was mainly barren desert until the Mormons, fleeing religious persecution from eastern and mid-western states, arrived at the Great Salt Lake in 1847 and began construction of Salt Lake City. They named the region Deseret. The United States acquired the territory in 1848 in the treaty ending the Mexican War. In 1869, the first transcontinental railroad was completed with the driving of the Golden Spike into the tracks at Promontory Point. In 1890, the Mormon Church officially renounced the practice of polygamy (multiple marriages), ending difficulties between them and the federal government. Six years later, statehood came.

Points of Interest: Bryce Canyon and Zion National Parks, Alta and Snowbird ski resorts, Dinosaur and Rainbow Bridge National Monuments, the Mormon Tabernacle and Visitors Center on Temple Square in Salt Lake City and the majestic Monument Valley.



VERMONT (VT)

Vermont takes its name from the French *vert mont*, meaning "green mountain." The region was explored by Champlain in 1609 for France and the first settlement was established at Ste. Anne in 1666. English settlers moved into the area in 1724. After the French and Indian War of 1763, England gained control of Vermont. On May 10, 1775, the Green Mountain Boys, led by Ethan Allen, captured Fort Ticonderoga from the British. In 1777, Vermont adopted its own constitution and abolished slavery. After the Revolutionary War, it was the first state after the original 13 to join the Union. Today, Vermont leads all other states in the production of maple syrup. Compared to population, there are more cows in Vermont than anywhere else.



Points of Interest: The ski resorts at Stowe, Killington and Sugarbush, Green Mountain National Forest, Bennington Battle Monument, Calvin Coolidge's home in Plymouth and the Marble Exhibit in Proctor.



VIRGINIA (VA)

Virginia was named in honor of Queen Elizabeth I of England—the “Virgin Queen.” Jamestown, founded in 1607, was the first permanent English settlement in North America. Slavery was introduced here in 1619. The surrenders ending both the Revolutionary and Civil Wars took place in Virginia, the first at Yorktown and the second at Appomattox. With a history that parallels the history of the nation, Virginia is also known as the “Mother of Presidents” because eight American Presidents were born here. Agriculture, manufacturing and coal mining are the mainstays of the state’s economy.

Points of Interest: Countless places associated with the life of George Washington including his home at Mount Vernon, the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Robert E. Lee’s home at Stratford, the Colonial Williamsburg restoration, the 18-mile long Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Shenandoah National Park, the Booker T. Washington birthplace near Roanoke, Arlington House and the Blue Ridge National Parkway.



WASHINGTON (WA)

Washington was named in honor of the first President of the United States. As part of the Oregon Territory, it was explored by the Spanish in 1775, the Americans in 1792 and the British in 1792-1794. During the early 1840’s, Washington was the site of many conflicts between American and British settlers. The Oregon Treaty of 1846 settled the disputes and stopped another war from occurring. Today, the state is a leading producer of lumber. It is first in the production of apples, blueberries, hops and red raspberries. The Columbia River represents a third of the potential water power in the United States.

Points of Interest: Mount Rainier and the volcanic Mount St. Helens, the Whitman Mission and Fort Vancouver National Historic Sites and the Pacific Science Center and Space Needle, both in Seattle.



WEST VIRGINIA (WV)

For the most part, West Virginia shares the history of Virginia, of which it was a part until Virginia seceded from the Union in 1861. At that time, representatives of 40 western counties formed their own government, which was granted statehood two years later. Earlier, in 1742, coal was discovered on the Coal River, providing the beginnings of West Virginia’s huge



coal industry. The state is the leading coal producer with about 20% of the nation's total. The mountains of West Virginia are very popular tourist attractions with more than a million acres of land being set aside for public use.

Points of Interest: Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, White Sulphur Springs and Berkeley Springs resorts, the railroad at Cass and the historic homes of Charles Town.



WISCONSIN (WI)

"Wisconsin" is a French word taken from an Indian word, the meaning of which is unclear. Jean Nicolet of France landed at Green Bay in 1634 and began exploration. In 1660, a French trading post and Roman Catholic mission were set up near present-day Ashland. England took over the area after the French and Indian War in 1763. And although the United States acquired the region in 1783 after the Revolutionary War, the British still retained control of it until the War of 1812. It was part of the Indiana, Illinois and Michigan Territories until 1836, when it became a separate territory. Today, the state is the largest producer of dairy products, leading the nation in the production of milk and cheese.

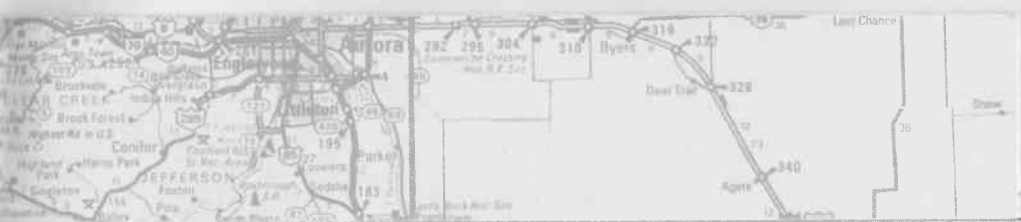
Points of Interest: The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Ice Age National Scientific Reserve, the Circus World Museum at Baraboo and the Wisconsin Dells.



WYOMING (WY)

This state takes its name from a Delaware Indian word meaning "mountains and valleys." The United States acquired the territory as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Four years later, John Colter, a fur-trapper, explored the Yellowstone area and brought back news of its geysers and hot springs. The Oregon Trail blazed across Wyoming in 1812 and 1813. Fort Laramie, the area's first permanent trading post, was built in 1834. Western Wyoming was obtained by the U.S. as part of the Oregon Treaty in 1846 and as a result of the Mexican War in 1848. When the territory was organized in 1869, the women of Wyoming became the first in the nation to obtain the right to vote. In 1925, Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross was elected to the state house, the first woman governor in America. Mining is the state's chief industry.

Points of Interest: Yellowstone National Park, the Frontier Days celebrations in Cheyenne, Flaming Gorge, the Fort Laramie National Historic Site and Devils Tower National Monument.



OUR NATION'S CAPITAL—WASHINGTON, D.C.

The District of Columbia (the City of Washington) is the capital of the United States and the first carefully planned city in the world. In 1790, Congress moved to establish a new capital site 10 miles square along the Potomac River between Virginia and Maryland. When the site was determined, it included a little more than 30 square miles on the Virginia side. In 1846, Congress returned this land to Virginia. The city was planned by Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer. During the War of 1812, the British set the city on fire. The President's mansion was painted white to cover the fire damage. It has been the White House ever since. Until 1974, the District of Columbia was governed by presidential appointees. After that time, residents of Washington, D.C. elected their own government. The District of Columbia has one non-voting member in the House of Representatives. An amendment to the Constitution, if ratified by 38 states, will give Washington, D.C. voting representation in Congress.

Points of Interest: The United States Capitol, the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, the museums of the Smithsonian Institution, the National Zoo, the White House and many other historical buildings and monuments.



COMMONWEALTHS

Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico is an island about 100 miles long and 35 miles wide in the Caribbean Sea. Christopher Columbus discovered it on his second voyage to America in 1493. It was turned over to the United States after the Spanish-American War when it became a U.S. Territory. In 1952, it became a Commonwealth. As a Commonwealth, Puerto Rico has its own government and is voluntarily associated with the United States. Under its Constitution, a Governor and a Legislative Assembly are elected by a direct vote of the Puerto Rican people. They elect a non-voting Resident Commissioner to the U.S. House of Representatives. The island's main exports are chemicals, textiles, fish products and petroleum products.

Guam

Guam is the largest of the Mariana Islands. It was acquired by the United States from Spain in 1898 and occupied by the Navy Department in 1899. On December 11, 1941, following U.S. entry into World War II, Guam was taken over by the Japanese. It was reclaimed by the U.S. in 1944. In 1959, President Harry S. Truman signed the bill that granted U.S. citizenship to the people of



Micronesia

The Mariana Islands

The Caroline Islands

The Marshall Islands



main islands are Eastern Island and Sand Island. Special permission is needed to enter this area.

The United States Virgin Islands

The Virgin Islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493. They consist of nine main islands and about 75 little islands. Six of the main islands have been under English rule since 1666. The other three, St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, were acquired by Denmark, which named them the Danish West Indies. In 1917, the United States purchased them from Denmark. In 1927, Congress granted U.S. citizenship to the residents of the U.S. Virgin Islands. In 1931, administration of the islands was transferred from the Navy Department to the Department of the Interior. In 1970, the first election for Governor was held. The islands also have a non-voting Representative in Congress. Tourism is the major industry.

Wake Island

Wake Island is an atoll of three small islands, Wilkes, Peale and Wake, located in the Pacific Ocean halfway between Guam and Midway. They were discovered by the British in 1796 and taken over by the United States in 1898. There is no native population. In 1938, Pan American Airways established a seaplane base there. Wake Island has been a commercial base ever since. The Japanese attacked and took possession of Wake Island in 1941. They surrendered the atoll in 1945. In 1962, the Department of the Interior took over administration of Wake Island.



WANT TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT YOUR STATE?

Your public library has many books and magazines about your state as well as the rest of the country. The staff there will be happy to help you learn more about any of the aspects of state history and geography you may be interested in. Your local historical society can give you information on places of historical importance in your state. Some of these places may be very close to where you live, or lie along the route of a family trip. You and your family may be able to visit them.

The National Museum of American History at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. has many interesting exhibits on what life was like in this country in the past. They also sell many interesting books and magazines on the subject.



Finally, the United States Government Printing Office publishes catalogs every year of pamphlets and information on the states. Most of these pamphlets can be obtained for free. Just write to the Office in your area and tell them what kind of information you want.



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